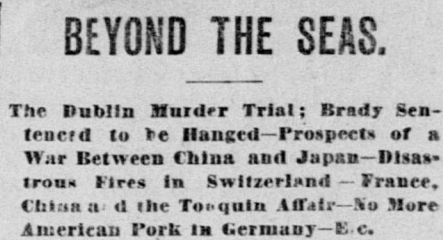


**DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.  
VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 45.**

BEYOND THE SEAS.



Can such things be? An advertisement in the London *Times* calls for "a wet nurse, single and respectable."











# THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934

All communications for publication, and all letters upon business with this office, should be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 110 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 113 1/2 for 4 1/2s; 101 for 4 1/2s; sterling, 84 3/4 @ 86; 103 1/2 for 3s; silver bars, 104 1/2; silver in London, 50 9/16; consols, 102 9/16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 102 1/2; 4 1/2s, 102 1/2; 4 1/2s, 102 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 57 1/2 cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in Little Chicago yesterday morning. Prices showed but little change from Thursday morning. Some variations were higher and some lower, but the descriptions either way were of a trivial character.

Near Barstow, Ia., Thursday, Charles Smith killed his wife and two sons with an ax, and then committed suicide.

Near St. Helena, Napa county, Thursday, B. Maloney stabbed and dangerously wounded Gus Little.

The Knights Templar Triennial Convention that they can accommodate double the number that is likely to attend the Conclave in August.

There are 1,204 patients in the Napa Insane Asylum.

The execution of Louis Murbach, who was to have been hanged at Napa yesterday, has been postponed, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

A Chinaman was "stood up" near Placer county, yesterday, and robbed of \$50.

The crew of the bark Tiber, now at Victoria, refuse to do duty, claiming that the vessel is unseaworthy.

The ship War Hawk was discovered to be on fire at Port Discovery, W. T., Thursday night, and was sunk in shallow water.

Alfred G. Parker was found guilty of murder yesterday at Lake City, Col.

Numerous fights took place Thursday near Connelville, Pa.

Prospects are favorable for a war between France and China over the Tonkin affair.

In the murder trial at Dublin the jury yesterday found Brady guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged May 4th.

The rice for the Newmarket handicap in England yesterday was won by Duke of Bedford's Faugh-a-Ballagh.

During the past seven days the business failures in the United States numbered 139.

The steamship Venezuelan went ashore yesterday near New Orleans.

Workmen entering the sewers of London are hereafter to be carefully watched.

Regulations were gazetted in Germany yesterday forbidding the importation of American pork.

An immense flouring mill is to be erected at Seattle, Wash. county.

Patrick Fitzgerald, who murdered Daniel Sweeney at Bakersfield Thursday night, has been captured.

Freel laborer, scalded at Seattle Wednesday, died of his injuries.

A Trades Union boom prevails at Seattle, W. T.

The British ship of war Salsburgh arrived at Victoria, B. C., yesterday, from Honolulu.

A disgraceful row occurred among the students of the Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday.

The jewelers of New Haven, Conn., have been victimized with "washed" diamonds.

Snow is interfering with the train on the Southern Pacific in the Tehachapi mountains.

A storm east of Cheyenne last night greatly interfered with telegraphic transmission.

The inside pages of today's Record Union will be found worthy of careful perusal.

## THE DYNAMITE POLICY AND THE AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

If the men who are urging on the dynamite operations in England are actuated by the hope of frightening Great Britain into terms on the Irish question, they will soon realize that they are sadly mistaken. They have excited fears, they have created alarm and much uneasiness, but no revolution of public sentiment will be effected by such methods. They are wholly indefensible, and have already reacted upon the misguided men who foster and countenance them, done incalculable injury to the Irish cause, and crippled whatever meritorious efforts were being made to pacify Ireland.

It will be profitable to briefly glance at the situation immediately preceding the first dynamite attempts, and irrespective of the question of Irish nationality, or the claims for it, or the opposition to it. England had not changed her policy because of the Phoenix Park assassinations. It was determined that for the acts of the ruffians who formed the assassination society, the whole people of Ireland should not be held responsible, however much of secret sympathy was extended to the murderers. There had been public content that the law should take its course with the apprehended assassins, concerning whose guilt, basing judgment upon the testimony adduced, there is now no reasonable doubt, and one of whom has already been sentenced to the gallows. Mr. Parnell came into Parliament with a bill to correct errors in the Land Act of 1881. But his measure was too sweeping to meet with the possibility of English approval. There are defects in the Act; as that, it does not include lease-holders; that its operation by the methods employed is too slow; that sufficient allowance is not made for tenant's improvements in fixing rent. Mr. Gladstone refused, however, to countenance the Parnell amendments, as this would, in his opinion, again open up the land question, and bring on a renewed effort to reverse the action taken in 1881.

To some extent this annoyed the Ulster tenant farmers, who are loyal to England, but had desired amendments to the Act. It aggravated the Parnell party, but was not unexpected to them. "They realized," says a witness of the struggle, "that nothing England would do would satisfy the Irish Nationalists." At this point it must be recalled that there was, and still is, distress among the Irish peasantry, and a demand was made that the English Government relieve it by providing work especially for that end. Lord Spencer opposed it, holding, as one writer phrases it, that the only way to "prevent Ireland from falling into the abyss of perennial pauperism" was to adhere to the application of the work-house test, and adding that to give "outdoor work" would aggravate the distress, and "prevent the poor from recovering from their depressed state." On this point, declares a correspondent, "our political economists are a unit." Spencer was bitterly and vehemently denounced, and thus the English who sympathized with Ireland most were driven over to his support.

As to the further treatment of the Irish question the Liberal party divided in opinion. One wing held that strict administration of the law and a firmer hand were what Ireland needed most, and that to concede more was to encourage rebellion and anarchy. The other section held that so long as Ireland needed reform, Parliament must legislate for her; that "it were better the Irish govern themselves worse than that they govern themselves better." The Parnell amendments then being disapproved by the Premier, the very

next day came the first explosion and the dynamite policy developed. It need scarcely be added that the first named wing of the Liberals was at once strengthened. The dynamite assault was taken as the answer of Ireland, and such sympathy as she had enjoyed among the English was well nigh obliterated. It has not availed to plead that Parnell and his friends are not responsible for the acts of these secret assassins. It is replied that he has not denounced them, as he should have done, nor has he repudiated and scorned O'Donovan Rossa and the plotters in America. It is useless to point out that these reckless dynamite conspirators had no authority to speak or act for Ireland. The sentiment that conciliatory measures are no longer advisable, and that severity shall be the rule, has been greatly augmented, until now it is the tone of nearly all the English press, and what good feeling existed between Irish workmen and English employers has been seriously impaired.

This, then, is what the dynamite policy has accomplished for Ireland. Among Americans there should be no middle ground taken on this matter, for so amount of recital of England's errors and Ireland's wrongs can excuse the fiendish means employed to terrorize the country. There is a hope that the Irish people will listen to the voice of some of their wise leaders, and by unmistakable expression warn the assassins and dynamite agents to withhold their hands. If not, all the sympathy Ireland has had will be withdrawn from her by the civilized world. Of course, in the feverish excitement now prevailing, small events are apt to be magnified; but enough has been done by the dynamite conspirators to prove that there has been method in the manner; that there has been deliberate plotting to assault in the most cowardly form, to deal blows in the dark, to strike down indiscriminately, to make the torch and the infernal machine a means to political ends. It has been suggested that possibly the alarm inspired was to furnish a pretext for levying upon the pockets of Irish-Americans. The evidences do not warrant this conclusion, for it is reported by the Irish agents everywhere that the collection of funds for the Land League has been seriously retarded by the dynamite operations.

In the meantime the conspirators O'Donovan Rossa, John F. Finerty and their despotic cohorts parade daily in print the letters written them approving assassination, and inciting money for the purchase of explosives to blow up the "tyrant Englishman." And this brings us to the consideration again of what should be the attitude of all good men toward these ghouls. There can be no pure sympathy with them. They must receive unmistakable notice that the citizens of a republic will neither tolerate their practices, their plots nor their threats against a friendly power. If necessary, their dastardly and bloody beatings must be made offenses. America must not become the training-ground for the assassination recruiting agents. The question of the rights and wrongs of Ireland, the past mistakes or present errors of England, have nothing to do with it. We cannot, even with England's example during our late war before us, consent for a moment that funds shall be solicited in our streets for assault against her people by assassins. It is within the possibilities, if these outrageous proceedings continue, that American will, in their indignation at dynamite methods, rise to a determination not to tolerate the presence of the men who advocate and applaud them. There are enough, and too many, of such vermin as O'Donovan Rossa, Herr Most and John Finerty in the country now, and there is probably but one way of teaching them the distinction between liberty and license.

## SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

A very interesting paper appears in this issue upon silk culture in California. It is an "interview" had between a press representative and the Secretary of the California Silk Culturists' Association. When the bill in aid of the Association was pending before the late Legislature we gave attention to the subject, and set out some of the reasons for encouraging the silk industry. The bill passed giving \$7,500 to promote the establishment of a silk-reeling school. It is a source of much gratification to know that a deep interest has been awakened in this State on the subject of silk culture. It opens up an avenue for the employment of labor that has had few opportunities to reward itself heretofore. Silk worms are now being raised in thirty-two of the fifty-two counties of the State. It is an employment that engages women and children mainly. It calls for no severe physical exertion, and is an industry that does not involve capital beyond a nominal amount. Indeed, it is presented to the best advantage by farmers' families, the wife, daughters and younger children of the household, and as a rule engages time that is generally known as "spare hours." The risks taken are so slight as to be unworthy of mention, and thus far no loss has been entailed upon any one who has engaged in the business here. The cocoons of California grow yield a better quality of silk than those of any other country, and command at present a premium over ordinary market values. The mulberry tree, the leaves of which constitute the food of the silk-worm, will grow throughout two-thirds of the area of the State. Twenty or thirty trees are sufficient to engage the labor of a family of ordinary numbers. One hundred trees will afford large profitable returns to the cultivator. Each tree will furnish food sufficient for one thousand worms, and fifty per cent. more with care and under scientific culture. The paper we publish gives interesting details as to the prices eggs and cocoons command, and the profits to be realized. While these are not so large as to enter into the speculative realm, they have the higher qualities of certainty and the minimum of risk assumed. There is also another important consideration involved—that there is no danger of too many engaging in the industry. It is impossible to overstock the market with silk cocoons, or at least it will be for a great many years to come. The industry may therefore well engage all the surplus labor of the State represented by women and children, and this, too, without withdrawing the one class from household duty, or the other from the schools, for the time employed in caring for the worms and moths can be so adjusted as not to interfere, with any seri-

ousness, with the ordinary duties of the parties. We have recently had occasion to inquire somewhat closely into the subject, have witnessed some practical exemplifications of the work, and the conviction has resulted that though silk-growing is the third textile industry in the United States, this State will, at an early day, find a large element of wealth in silk culture, and be able to supply the bulk of the domestic demand for cocoons, and that the demand will augment with the extension of the industry.

## A QUESTION OF DESIGNATION.

The Hebrew Leader complains of the barbarous custom of using the appellation "Jew" as an epithet. It claims that Judaism is not a nationality, as there is no Jewish nation, yet if a Hebrew is in Court with many, or a party to a suit with others, "no designation of religion or nationality is made in regard to any one else except him." The Leader is warranted in its protest; the followers of other faiths are seldom addressed by the denominational title; but we think it is in error in assuming that the title "Jew" is used by the general public in an offensive sense. It is rather come to be a conventional term, to designate a class of people very distinctive in their characteristics, and is but rarely used in this day as "an epithet," and then it is not to be mistaken as to its character. We speak of the Irish, the Germans, the Scotch, as classes of people more or less distinct, maintaining among us distinctive organizations, and adhering to customs that not only indicate but prominently and most often proudly present the fact of nationality. The Hebrews, however, are of nearly all nationalities, and when they are spoken of as "Jews" with intent to offend, it is a matter of manner, and one that applies as often when other classes are mentioned, as in the case of the term "Yankee," to indicate unpardonable shrewdness, or "Pike," to designate a degree of ignorance, or "Hoosier," a kind of stupidity. The truth of it, is there is altogether too much sensitiveness among certain classes of our people regarding reference to them as classes. The word "Jew" is used at times to give offense; and if the word "Hebrew" should entirely take its place, the manner of its use might make it just as objectionable as when Irishmen or Yankees or Hoosiers are spoken of disrespectfully. We have had occasion before to remark upon the dangers of classiness, and this subject is akin to it. Sensible men will not manifest squeamishness when the subject is broached, simply because their nationality or faith may be included in the criticism. Evidence is addressed to reason, and it is as clear as noonday that classiness of nationalities is a growing evil in this republic. To hide behind prejudice is to useless to appeal; only blows serve for it. When, however, a class is spoken of with a view of casting odium upon it, there can be no mistake made as to the intent. We should feel no hesitancy whatever in speaking of the Jews as a class, and in discussing their characteristics, or criticizing their class errors if occasion presented. But it is true that there is not frequent cause to do so, and that in American politics the Hebrews are less known as a class and exhibit less of classiness than any other race of people. It is certain that they are less than any race into the question of their religion into public affairs, and in that regard they afford all others an excellent example.

## TEACHING THE LOVE OF MONEY.

A Western Superintendent of Public Instruction, by regular system, is teaching the children in the public schools the love of money. He teaches them by many methods how to make it, save it, invest it, increase itself, enlarge its returns, etc., and for the most successful there are corresponding and independent rewards. This occupies the New York Tribune to throw up its hands and exclaim: "The children—bapt, God save us, are there any more children?" With such accounts before us, we feel like prophesying that presently the reply may be made in the negative. Certainly there is no need to teach children more rapidly by teaching them either the love of money or the art of mere money-getting. To be frugal, to avoid spendthrift habits, to labor and earn according to strength, the wise parent teaches the child. He impresses upon him the value of money, but avoids all teachings that inculcate a love of it. Our contemporary believes that children long have been, and are taught now, to love money for its own sake, and in its anger, as it remarks upon it, goes to the extreme of charging present evils largely to that fact—as speculation in office, laxity of financial morals, recklessness in trade, instability in commerce, frequency of embezzlement, and "a low standard of value in all things material, intellectual and religious." But without stopping to consider the justness of these conclusions, the allegation that love of money is taught is to be admitted, and condemnation of official school systems in that direction to be approved. The world of example as to money and its methods will tutor our children soon enough. We need rather to impress upon them the right use of money, for in its misuse is to be found the root of evil. They should be taught its value as a means to lofty and pure ends, and the fatality of any other estimate should be kept constantly in view. Dr. Crosby fears that the danger to our institutions resides in the personal accumulations of wealth, the antagonisms aggregated capital awakes, and the classes it creates and sets apart. If that be true the remedy is to be found in teaching youth the right use of wealth, and in such a manner that the impression will never be lost, and this will prove more effective than all the restrictive governmental measures the alarmists suggest. We can control and guide the love of money if we will, by inculcating the greater love for all that is better than money. If the rich oppress the poor, and the poor come to hate as well as envy the rich, and a dangerous antagonism results, it is not of necessity because of the wealth of the one or the poverty of the other class. In the evolution of ambition, the rich and poor change places. As Seneca puts it, the fault lies not in riches, but in the mind. If the love of humanity is subordinated to the love of gold, the germ of the cause is to be found in early education, and political control will give us no corrective virtue. At all events, what Ovid termed "the ungovernable passion

for wealth" certainly needs no stimulation in schools. The world is full of noble examples of the right use of wealth, that teach its place in the economy of civilization. Earned riches rightly used are safeguards to the possessor, against whom the world will not array itself in antagonism. It was recently said, and very truthfully, that "no man's riches are the subject of envy when he uses them properly." It is, after all, a question of right-living and right-doing; of monument-building in life; of "the beneficent use of wealth to disarm envy"; of that feeling of trusteeship which makes the wealthy regard their fellowmen as specially in need of their best endeavors to promote their well-being; and so we come in the end to the beginning, which is the education of the child not to love, but how to rightly use money.

## DEMANDS FOR REMOVAL.

Elsewhere are published significant resolutions unanimously passed at the annual reunion of the Grangers' Association of Sacramento county, held at Enterprise on the 12th inst. Some four hundred representatives of agricultural and horticultural interests were present, and politically the assemblage probably was about evenly divided. The resolutions protest in warm terms against the election of W. M. Boggs to the position of Fruit Pest Inspector, and demand his removal. This action was spontaneous, and the natural result of the outrageous methods employed to advance a political pensioner, at the expense of the people of the State, to a place he wholly unqualified to fill. With but a single exception the expression of the representative press of the State has been in condemnation of Boggs as Inspector, and in approval of the demand for his removal. In many cases persistent following up of such a matter as this results in elevating the object to the place of a martyr, but Mr. Boggs will never enjoy that distinction. He should be removed, and at once. The last days of April and the first days of May constitute the breeding season for the worst form of fruit pests, and it is at that time a vigilant and well-informed officer should be active in the discharge of duty, and in awakening others to a sense of their obligations to the State. But Inspector Boggs occupies fine offices in a finer building in San Francisco, and waits to receive communications and information. His predecessor was allowed no money for office rent, postage, implements, or a secretary, all which are provided for Mr. Boggs with broad State liberality. If he is able to hold the fort, his office should be at the State Capitol, where no expense for rental would be incurred, and where no private business could be carried on, and because the capital is the most central locality in relation to the fruit business of the State. Instead of occupying brace-arm chairs in a California street office furnished at State expense, he should be qualified, to take the field, visit the orchards and markets the State over, and inaugurate a vigorous war upon the fruit pests at once.

## NOT AS EXPECTED.

The Legislature of Indiana established last year a metropolitan police system. The real purpose was to convert the police force of Indianapolis into a political machine for the convenient use of the Democratic party. But the pretty plan has not turned out as was expected. The Commissioners appointed were party men, but besides proved to have a due appreciation of their duties as officers when once sworn in. They manifested a desire from the outset to secure a good force of competent men, irrespective of their political beliefs, and ward politicians, log-rollers and ballot-box bullies, who expected to put on the stripes and bands of commanding and squad officers, were given distinctly to understand that they would receive no consideration except on examination as to competency, character and fitness. Of course the party men are furious at this inauguration of civil service reform, and a demand has been made for the application of the party lash to the backs of these self-respecting Commissioners. As a result there is a very animated debate going on in the Hoosier State as to whether the Commissioners shall be sustained or inconspicuously broken on the political wheel.

A GRAY was robbed in Oakland, and arrests have been made of these officers by whose Medical College the body was found shortly after. But notice of the grave robbers has been found, and probably will not be. The anatomists always take care to be ignorant of what they receive "subjects," and as the law does not make it a crime to have possession of the body, the possessor cannot be punished. Demonstrators in anatomy must have "subjects," and there are legal methods of procuring them in the interest of science, and collegiate conductors should not array public sentiment against them by consent to any other course. Gross robbery is a heinous crime, shocks every sentiment, and no demands of scientific inquiry will render it less odious.

RECENTLY the RECORD-UNION entered upon the publication of a series of articles by E. Kemm, descriptive of several foreign lands, the character of their people, their commerce, trade, amusements, architecture, customs, etc. These articles are attracting deserved attention, as they differ very materially from the usual style of correspondents' and tour-reports. The paper presented this week treats of a very interesting section.

The conviction of Brady, one of the Phoenix Park assassins, was exactly what was to have been expected from the testimony given. It is true the chief witness was an informer, but the confederate is the best of witnesses when his statements are substantiated by other testimony, and by circumstances admissible in evidence. The attempt to awaken sympathy for these Phoenix Park butchers will utterly fail.

A GREAT deal of pith has been made over a girl named Burke, now in San Francisco, who insists upon marrying a repulsive-looking Chinaman. For goodness sake, if the girl desires such association, let her enjoy it. There is no accounting for taste, and that this silly creature will indulge her need not outrage the sentiments of any one—indeed, for such as she, the Chinaman is altogether too good.

The tobacco exposition to open at Louisville, Ky., August 1st, is to be conducted by the local Tobacco Association. The exhibits will be drawn from the great tobacco belt of the South mainly. The exposition will bring together producers, manufacturers and dealers for the first time since the war, we believe. It will be a convocation of much importance.

The Courier-Journal says that political power should not be sought as an end only. If the purpose of either party is merely to get or hold office, all reason for its existence, all claim for popular support is at an end. That journal should endeavor to hold the eager Democracy in Kentucky up to the level of that sentiment.

The attention given by reporters nowadays to brutal slugging matches is out of all keeping with the importance of these events. It would really seem as if an especial effort is made to hunt up the bruisers in the country and recount by telegraph their fistie victories and defeats.

## SILK CULTURE.

### INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Raising Silk Worms—Good Profits for the Labor of Spare Hours—Employment for Women and Children.

The following interview with Mrs. Keeney, Secretary of the California Silk Culturists' Association of California, was held last week, and is presented to the readers of the RECORD-UNION as embodying very interesting information, of special interest to farmers' families, and to women and children desiring to engage in a light and profitable industry.

Question—Are you Secretary of the California Silk Culturists' Association?

Answer—Yes, sir. Recording and Business Secretary.

Q—What is the present state of silk culture in California?

A—It is progressing very rapidly. Thirty-two counties are raising silk-worms.

Q—For the most part, how are they being raised?

A—By small farmers, grangers, farmers' wives and daughters—by personal enterprise instead of the use of capital.

Q—What are the prices of silk culture, so far as demonstrated up to the present time?

A—Mrs. H. C. Downing, of San Rafael, has experimented for two years past. She received the first prize in the United States (\$100) in raising cocoons. The Philadelphia Ledger, in its report of the exhibition of products of the United States, says: "She received \$100 for the best cocoon, and \$20 for the best cocoon of the quarter pound and yielding 121 cocoons of reeled silk and 279 cocoons of waste." These cocoons were in competition with the products of nearly all the States of the Union.

Q—For the second year, an experiment was made by the Silk Culturists' Association for cocoons and eggs, and \$100 from the San Jose Fair was given as a prize. Miss Julia Farnsworth, of San Jose, during her school vacation of six weeks, raised 99 pounds of cocoons. For these 99 pounds she received \$80. She also received a \$50 prize from Philadelphia.

Q—What is first necessary to engage in this industry?

A—The first thing is to get the mulberry trees. They grow well in this State, requiring a light, loamy soil. They will grow anywhere below an elevation of 100 feet above sea level, and in some places at higher elevations. They do not do well where there is much frost late in the spring. They can be grown over two-thirds of the area of California.

Q—How many trees are recommended to be planted for the profitable employment of a family in this industry?

A—That depends upon how largely they wanted to enter the business—twenty or thirty trees perhaps would be sufficient.

Q—How many cocoons could be raised on 100 trees?

A—I should think you could raise a thousand worms to each tree. One hundred thousand worms could be raised from one hundred 8-year-old trees. This is a moderate statement of the fact. With care and scientific culture 50 per cent. more could be raised, but the statement, to be safely within the result, experience would be placed at 100,000 worms to 100 trees.

Q—What is the value of cocoons?

A—From \$1 to \$15 per pound.

Q—How many cocoons are there to the pound?

A—That is difficult to answer. Mrs. Downing raised 164 to the quarter pound. It depends on whether the cocoons are heavy or light. If the worms are not well fed it will require more of them to make a pound. It would probably range from 500 to 600 cocoons to the pound.

Q—Can people reel their own silk?

A—Yes, sir, by hand reels.

Q—What is the product in money per tree?

A—About \$2 to \$5 per tree.

Q—How many trees can be grown to the acre, where the land is adapted to the growth of the tree?

A—From five to six hundred are planted to the acre.

Q—Do you know of an instance where \$1,000 has been obtained from an acre?

A—There are instances reported to our society, but I cannot recall one to my mind.

Q—Do you know of an instance where a European experience it requires twelve pounds of cocoons to make one pound of reeled silk?

A—Yes, sir; nearly all.

Q—What are your reports from them?

A—Those who have raised for the sale of eggs to foreign markets have made it profitable. I will give two instances: Mr. Garbaria (a blacksmith by trade), of Jackson, Anaheim, raised 100 pounds of cocoons, and cleared from \$300 to \$500 each year for many years past for their silk. Mr. Prince, of Altaville, states that his daughters have averaged \$500 per acre for several years for eggs now.

Q—There may be a great demand for eggs for two or three years, but the demand may cease for several years. Therefore we are turning our attention to raising cocoons for sale and shipment. We can ship cocoons to foreign markets, but it is not so profitable as the shipment of eggs. We only ship cocoons when there is no demand for eggs. The cocoons we sent to Philadelphia appeared so well that more or less were sent to the different manufacturers throughout the East, and we were told this silk surpassed the best French and Italian silks.

Q—The manufacturers in the East have contracted with us for three years at 25 cents per pound more than the actual market price for cocoons in this State.

Q—The Society applied to the late Legislature for an appropriation of \$10,000 the first year and \$5,000 the second year. The Legislature responded in part, giving \$5,000 the first year and \$2,500 the second, for the purpose of establishing a Filature or Reeling School for teaching the process of reeling.

Q—From your experience, is your observation do you think it practicable for almost every farmer in the State to engage to a limited extent in silk culture?

A—Yes, sir, I do; undoubtedly.

Q—If all would engage in it the product would be enormous?

A—Yes, sir, it would. California could produce the entire amount consumed in the United States.

Q—Can eggs be easily obtained?

A—The supply of eggs is not so great as the society one million and a quarter of eggs for distribution, which we distributed free throughout the State. Recurring to the question as to the pleasure of the State, we say that it has proven profitable to all who have engaged in it. No one has incurred a loss who has engaged in it. Sometimes we import eggs which become diseased, and if great care is not taken in picking out the diseased eggs, loss will of course be sustained. I have called attention to this in the State, and silk culture of recent origin, which is to have an important bearing upon the industry. Formerly the pierced cocoons, or such cocoons as had been perforated by the moth, were regarded as worthless. The silk which was removed, is now utilized. The credit of this is due to Chester Frost, who has invented a machine, through the aid of which the silk is developed, the cocoons are now utilized, and the pierced cocoons are reeled. This firm pays thirty cents per pound for material, which in the recent past was regarded as worthless, thus adding materially to the industry. Chester Frost says that the placed cocoons from California are far superior to those received from Europe and the Eastern States. The industry is capable of great expansion, and it is not probable that for every child over eight years old in the State, the demand for cocoons or for reeled silk is practically unlimited, and if all our women and children were engaged in silk

culture they could not produce enough to change the value of the article produced, or affect the market in any way. A single acre of land will produce from 500 to 600 trees, and these producing nearly a return of \$2 per tree, would give from \$1,000 to \$1,200 to the acre. For the most part the families of California—by which I mean the women and children belonging to the family—could produce all that could be raised from one acre of trees in the spare time now usually wasted; therefore, whatever is produced from the trees becomes clear profit to the family.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Lewiston, I. T., is rapidly increasing its population.

Horseback riding is all the rage in Bozeman, Montana.

Several cloud-bursts occurred last week in Kern county.

The population of Los Angeles is estimated at 20,000.

Malignant diphtheria has appeared in Upper Santa Ana.

The Supreme Court meets at Los Angeles next Tuesday, the 17th.

The sum of \$115 has been raised at Walla Walla toward a monument to Vic Trevitt.

It is estimated that 300,000 sheep have been sold out of Los Angeles county the past year.

The San Fernando petroleum wells continue to improve in yield and in the quality of the oil.

The first train pulled into Kingman, A. T., last week, and the people of that place are happy.

Thomas E. Fuller, formerly of California, has been appointed Adjutant-General of Montana.

There is said to be a great quantity of water in the Santa Ana river, more than for years before.

The Barker, M. T., district has had a candle famine, and mines were shut down for want of light.

The Lassen Agriculturalists organized war upon the crickets, which are plentiful in that section of the State.

The first house in Bozeman, M. T., was built about twenty years ago by Steve Howes and James Simpson.

A pelican, measuring eight feet and five inches from tip to tip, was killed near old San Bernardino last week.

Ghostly music heard in North San Juan has been traced to the wind which whistled through the telegraph wires.

All the Chinese laborers on Peter Donahue's road have been discharged and white laborers employed in their stead.

It is reported that several owners of orange orchards at Pomona have refused \$1,000 an acre for their property.

Seals have made their appearance at Santa Monica. They











## Sacramento Publishing Co.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

## THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.  
For one year, \$10.00  
For six months, \$6.00  
For three months, \$3.50  
For one month, \$1.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. If delivered by mail, the paper can be had of the Principal Periodical Dealers, Sacramento and Alameda.

## Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 line, 1 week	\$1.00
One Square, 1 line, 2 weeks	\$1.75
One Square, 1 line, 3 weeks	\$2.50
One Square, 1 line, 4 weeks	\$3.25
One Square, 1 line, 5 weeks	\$4.00
One Square, 1 line, 6 weeks	\$4.75
One Square, 1 line, 7 weeks	\$5.50
One Square, 1 line, 8 weeks	\$6.25
One Square, 1 line, 9 weeks	\$7.00
One Square, 1 line, 10 weeks	\$7.75
One Square, 1 line, 11 weeks	\$8.50
One Square, 1 line, 12 weeks	\$9.25
One Square, 1 line, 13 weeks	\$10.00
One Square, 1 line, 14 weeks	\$10.75
One Square, 1 line, 15 weeks	\$11.50
One Square, 1 line, 16 weeks	\$12.25
One Square, 1 line, 17 weeks	\$13.00
One Square, 1 line, 18 weeks	\$13.75
One Square, 1 line, 19 weeks	\$14.50
One Square, 1 line, 20 weeks	\$15.25
One Square, 1 line, 21 weeks	\$16.00
One Square, 1 line, 22 weeks	\$16.75
One Square, 1 line, 23 weeks	\$17.50
One Square, 1 line, 24 weeks	\$18.25
One Square, 1 line, 25 weeks	\$19.00
One Square, 1 line, 26 weeks	\$19.75
One Square, 1 line, 27 weeks	\$20.50
One Square, 1 line, 28 weeks	\$21.25
One Square, 1 line, 29 weeks	\$22.00
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One Square, 1 line, 37 weeks	\$28.00
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One Square, 1 line, 40 weeks	\$30.25
One Square, 1 line, 41 weeks	\$31.00
One Square, 1 line, 42 weeks	\$31.75
One Square, 1 line, 43 weeks	\$32.50
One Square, 1 line, 44 weeks	\$33.25
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One Square, 1 line, 46 weeks	\$34.75
One Square, 1 line, 47 weeks	\$35.50
One Square, 1 line, 48 weeks	\$36.25
One Square, 1 line, 49 weeks	\$37.00
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One Square, 1 line, 52 weeks	\$39.25
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One Square, 1 line, 55 weeks	\$41.50
One Square, 1 line, 56 weeks	\$42.25
One Square, 1 line, 57 weeks	\$43.00
One Square, 1 line, 58 weeks	\$43.75
One Square, 1 line, 59 weeks	\$44.50
One Square, 1 line, 60 weeks	\$45.25
One Square, 1 line, 61 weeks	\$46.00
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One Square, 1 line, 63 weeks	\$47.50
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One Square, 1 line, 81 weeks	\$61.00
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One Square, 1 line, 87 weeks	\$65.50
One Square, 1 line, 88 weeks	\$66.25
One Square, 1 line, 89 weeks	\$67.00
One Square, 1 line, 90 weeks	\$67.75
One Square, 1 line, 91 weeks	\$68.50
One Square, 1 line, 92 weeks	\$69.25
One Square, 1 line, 93 weeks	\$70.00
One Square, 1 line, 94 weeks	\$70.75
One Square, 1 line, 95 weeks	\$71.50
One Square, 1 line, 96 weeks	\$72.25
One Square, 1 line, 97 weeks	\$73.00
One Square, 1 line, 98 weeks	\$73.75
One Square, 1 line, 99 weeks	\$74.50
One Square, 1 line, 100 weeks	\$75.25

Star Notice, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Handed, Lost, Found, etc., will be inserted in this paper at the rate of \$1.00 per line.

One time, 25 cents  
One week, 50 cents  
One month, 75 cents  
Seven words to constitute a line.

## THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year, \$2.00

## Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 line, 1 week	\$1.00
Half Square, 1 line, 2 weeks	\$1.75
Half Square, 1 line, 3 weeks	\$2.50
Half Square, 1 line, 4 weeks	\$3.25
Half Square, 1 line, 5 weeks	\$4.00
Half Square, 1 line, 6 weeks	\$4.75
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Half Square, 1 line, 100 weeks	\$75.25

## SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

(CONTINUED FROM THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.)

## General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1883.

RICE AND RICE-FLOUR. The American market for rice is very quiet.

Since the rate of the 20th of March, upward of 4-5-00 West Coast rice has been in a king size for California.

At the close of the day, the market for rice was as follows: Golden Gate, \$2.25; Golden Gate, \$2.25; Golden Gate, \$2.25.

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